

Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training

Basic Curriculum Lesson Plan

LESSON TITLE: ORGANIZED CRIME ACTIVITY 5.8

SUBJECT: Organized Crime Activity

AZ POST DESIGNATION: 5.8

HOURS: 8

COURSE CONTENT: An overview of organized criminal activities. The nature and background of the control of organized crime at the federal, state and local levels of government are covered. A discussion of gang activity in Arizona is emphasized.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: Upon completion of this course of instruction, students using notes, handouts and other support materials as references, within the allotted time, will:

- 5.8.1 Identify what constitutes racketeering as per A.R.S. §§13-2301(D)(4) and 13-2312 through 13-2315.
- 5.8.2 Identify the investigative services available from each of the following and the means by which those services are accessed:
 - A. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
 - B. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco Firearms and Explosives (ATF).
 - C. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).
 - D. Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS).
 - E. Criminal Justice Intelligence Service (CJIS).
 - F. Rocky Mountain Intelligence Network (RMIN).
 - G. El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC).
 - H. Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU).
 - I. Department of Homeland Security. (DHS)
- 5.8.3 Identify the following as types of gangs found in Arizona:

- A. Criminal Street Gangs.
 - B. Extremist Groups.
 - C. Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMG).
 - D. Prison Gangs / Security Threat Groups (STG).
- 5.8.4 Identify the common types of criminal activity associated with each of the following types of gangs:
- A. Criminal Street gangs – drug trafficking, vandalism, inter-gang violence, stolen property, assaults, robbery, etc.
 - B. Extremist Groups– arson, vandalism, assaults/aggravated assaults, intimidation, bombings, homicides, etc.
 - C. Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs – drug trafficking, intimidation, stolen property, weapons offenses, murder for hire, intimidation, etc...
 - D. Prison Gangs/STG – drug trafficking, extortion, inter-gang violence, murder for hire, stolen property, etc.
- 5.8.5 Identify the following types of information communicated in gang-related graffiti:
- A. Gang identification.
 - B. Nicknames/monikers of gang members.
 - C. Rivalries and alliances.
 - D. Claims as to responsibility for past criminal or other acts.
 - E. Territorial boundaries
- 5.8.6 Identify the following methods for monitoring gang activity:
- A. Use of informants.
 - B. Interpreting gang-related graffiti.
 - C. Inter-agency intelligence gathering.
 - D. Field interrogation of suspected and known gang members.

E. Visual observation of gang activities/known gang gathering places.

5.8.7 Identify the following methods used by gangs to distinguish their members from members of other gangs:

A. Tattoos.

B. Attire and accessories.

C. Monikers.

D. Hand signals.

5.8.8 Identify the following reasons for gang membership:

A. Protection

B. Peer pressure

C. Acceptance

D. Excitement

E. Monetary gain

F. Socialize/Social identity

G. Heritage / Upbringing

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REVIEWED – REVISED:	SME Committee	DATE: November 2000
REVIEWED – REVISED :	SME Committee	DATE: July 2002
REVIEWED – REVISED :	SME Committee	DATE: November 2005
REVIEWED – REVISED:	AZ POST	DATE: March 2009
REVIEWED – REVISED :	Lt. Dave Kelly, ALEA & POST	DATE: April 2010
REVIEWED – REVISED :	Det. K.C. Hill, AZ DPS / GIITEM	DATE: April 2015
REVIEWED – REVISED :	AZPOST (DocX)	DATE: February 2022
REVIEWED - REVISED :	AZPOST	DATE: October 2023
AZ POST – APPROVAL:	Richard Watling	DATE: December 2015
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AZ POST – APPROVAL:	Lori Wait	DATE: October 2023

INSTRUCTOR REFERENCES:

CLASS LEVEL: Student

TRAINING AIDS: Individual instructor choices of videos and handouts which support the performance objectives.
<http://www.azleg.gov/ArizonaRevisedStatutes.asp>

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY: Interactive lecture and class discussion.

SUCCESS CRITERIA: 70% or higher on a written, multiple-choice examination.

COMPUTER FILE NAME: 5.8 Organized Crime Activity

DATE RELEASED TO THE SHARE FILE: October 2023

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Instructor – (self) introduction.
- B. Preview of performance objectives.

II. DEFINITION OF ORGANIZED CRIME (O/C)

- A. The FBI defines organized crime as any group having some manner of a formalized structure and whose primary objective is to obtain money through illegal activities. Such groups maintain their position through the use of actual or threatened violence, corrupt public officials, graft, or extortion, and generally have a significant impact on the people in their locales, region, or the country as a whole. (U.S. Department of Justice, 2014) **INSTRUCTOR NOTE: ARE does not define Organized Crime. U. S. Department of Justice. (2014) FBI.gov Glossary of term. Retrieved September 2, 2014, from Federal Bureau of Investigation: <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/organiedcrime/glossary>**
 - 1. Any group.
 - 2. Formalized structure.
 - 3. Financial gain.

INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Definition is limiting with need for structure and how position is maintained.

III. DEFINE CRIMINAL SYNDICATE

- A. A.R.S. §§13-2301.C.7. "Criminal syndicate" means any combination of persons or enterprises engaging, or having the purpose of engaging, on a continuing basis in conduct that violates any one or more provisions of any felony statute of this state.
- B. A.R.S. §§13-2308 Participating in or assisting a criminal syndicate.
 - 1. Participating = Managing, directing, supervising, financing, inducing others to engage in violence or intimidation, furnishing advice in conduct of syndicate with intent to promote or further interests of syndicate.
 - 2. Assisting = Committing any felony offense to promote the further interests of the syndicate.

IV. DEFINE RACKETEERING**P. O. 5.8.1**

- A. A.R.S. §13-2301(D)(4) – "Racketeering" means any act, including any preparatory or completed offense, that is chargeable or indictable under the laws of the state or country in which the act occurred and, if the act occurred in a state or country other than this state, that would be

chargeable or indictable under the laws of this state if the act had occurred in this state, and that would be punishable by imprisonment for more than one year under the laws of this state and, if the act occurred in a state or country other than this state, under the laws of the state or country in which the act occurred, regardless of whether the act is charged or indicted, and the act involves either:

1. Terrorism, animal terrorism or ecological terrorism that results or is intended to result in a risk of serious physical injury or death.
2. Any of the following acts if committed for financial gain:
 - a. Homicide.
 - b. Robbery.
 - c. Kidnapping.
 - d. Forgery.
 - e. Theft.
 - f. Bribery.
 - g. Gambling
 - h. Usury (loan sharking).
 - i. Extortion.
 - j. Extortionate extensions of credit.
 - k. Prohibited drugs, marijuana or other prohibited chemicals or substances.
 - l. Trafficking in explosives, weapons or stolen property.
 - m. Participating in a criminal syndicate.
 - n. Obstructing or hindering criminal investigations or prosecutions.
 - o. Asserting false claims including, but not limited to, false claims asserted through fraud or arson.
 - p. Intentional or reckless false statements or publications concerning land for sale or lease or sale of subdivided lands or sale and mortgaging of unsubdivided lands.
 - q. Re-sale of realty with the intent to defraud.

- r. Intentional or reckless fraud in the purchase or sale of securities.
 - s. Intentional or reckless sale of unregistered securities or real property securities.
 - t. A scheme or artifice to defraud.
 - u. Obscenity.
 - v. Sexual exploitation of a minor.
 - w. Prostitution.
 - x. Restraint of trade or commerce in violation of section §34-252.
 - y. Terrorism.
 - z. Money laundering.
 - aa. Obscene or indecent telephone communications to minors for commercial purposes.
 - bb. Counterfeiting marks as prescribed in section §44-1453.
 - cc. Animal terrorism or ecological terrorism.
 - dd. Smuggling of human beings.
 - ee. Child prostitution.
 - ff. Sex trafficking.
 - gg. Trafficking of persons for forced labor or services.
- B. Define racketeering A.R.S. §§13-2312 through 13-2315.
- 1. A.R.S. §§13-2312. Illegal control of an enterprise; illegally conducting an enterprise.
 - 2. A.R.S. §§13-2314.01-2314.04 Outlines judicial powers and additional liens and civil remedies in racketeering cases.
 - 3. A.R.S. §§13-2315. References the subpoena of financial records for racketeering investigations
- C. Computer Crimes A.R.S. §§13-2316.

V. WHO INVESTIGATES ORGANIZED CRIME?

- A. Every agency represented investigates Organized Crime. (We all do)
1. Who in the agency, and how, varies. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Large agencies have OCB, VICE, intelligence, special investigations, etc.*
 2. Gathering intelligence.
 - a. Information gathered through criminal investigations.
 - b. Information gathered by patrol units.
 - i. Documented in field interview cards. (FI cards)
 - ii. Documented in criminal reports.
 - iii. Documented in gang intelligence forms. (GMIC)
 3. Gang files – Gang Member Identification Criteria.
 - a. Self-Proclamation.
 - b. Witness Testimony / Official Statement.
 - c. Paraphernalia or Photographs.
 - d. Tattoos.
 - e. Clothing or Colors.
 - f. Written or Electronic Correspondence.
 - g. Any other indicia of Street Gang membership.
 4. Restricted availability to files – files must be secured/maintained by one (1) person/unit within the individual agencies. (Intelligence files NOT criminal files)
 - a. Information will be disseminated on a right-to-know as well as a need-to-know basis.
 - b. No criminal history printouts or files become public.
 5. Types of Intelligence files:
 - a. Public.

- b. Temporary – where information is kept until validated.
 - c. Permanent – no public access.
 - B. Information on organized crime often originates with a patrol officer. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Must know what to do with information or when to pass it on.*
 - 1. Monitoring gang activity.
 - 2. Identifying communication in gang graffiti.
 - a. Gang affiliation.
 - b. Nicknames or Monikers.
 - c. Rivalries and alliances with other gangs.
 - d. Claims of responsibility for past criminal or other acts.
 - e. Important to photograph and document gang graffiti.
 - C. Overlaps other investigations.
 - 1. Gangs.
 - 2. Vice.
 - 3. Drug enforcement.
 - 4. Outlaw Motorcycle gangs.

VI. ORGANIZED CRIME BUREAU – LARGE AGENCIES (GIB/DEB/CID)

- A. Gang enforcement, vice enforcement and investigations/ intelligence.
- B. Investigations – major criminal activity by O/C groups.
 - 1. Business fraud (examples).
 - 2. Real estate fraud (examples).
 - 3. Pyramid schemes (examples).
 - 4. Insurance fraud. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Very big now. Staged accidents (examples). Always involves a patrol officer taking an accident report, etc.*

5. Money laundering. (1937 Al Capone tax evasion)
 6. Any illegal enterprise. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Cleveland Laundromat – 2¢ wash, 3¢ dry. Everyone in Cleveland had every article of clothing washed three (3) times per week, thus the term “money laundering” – necessity mother of invention.*
- C. Intelligence – collection and analysis of data (information) to provide advanced alternative plans of action to a decision maker.
1. Forecast of the future. (This is key)
 2. Aid to planning.
 3. Eliminates surprises. Trends in criminal activity, trends in criminal groups.
 4. Investigation – reactive. (Calls for service)
 5. Intelligence – proactive. Targeted enforcement/investigations. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Give examples of various types of intelligence information. Long term trends, patterns. Short term WACO.*
 6. **Strategic intelligence:** The police chief develops a strategy to combat crime trends over all – a patrol unit, a gang unit, a vehicle theft unit. Necessary to develop a strategy. Future orientated.
 7. **Tactical intelligence:** A division or bureau develops a plan to affect their specific role within the general strategy. (i.e. The gang unit will operate within specific guidelines and procedures.) Necessary to develop general and more immediate plans to accomplish strategic goals.
 8. **Operational intelligence:** The squad in the gang unit targets specific gangs or individuals based on their immediate need or that of the community. Necessary to carry out specific operations within the tactical plan.
- D. Privacy Act.
1. The Privacy Act of 1974, as amended at 5 U.S.C. 552a, protects records that can be retrieved by personal identifiers such as a name, social security number, or other identifying number or symbol. An individual is entitled to access to his or her records and to request correction of these records if applicable.
- E. FOIA – Freedom of Information Act (1966).
1. Enacted on July 4, 1966, and taking effect one year later, the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) provides that any person has a right, enforceable in court, to obtain access to

federal agency records, except to the extent that such records (or portions of them) are protected from public disclosure by one of nine exemptions or by one of three special law enforcement record exclusions. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Government information made available to the public. It is kept by most agencies. Everything you do in law enforcement is likely to become public record.*

F. FOIA – Nine Exemptions.

1. National Security.
2. Internal personnel rules and practices of an agency.
3. Info prohibited from disclosure by another federal law.
4. Business trade secrets or confidential commercial/financial information.
5. Communication between agencies protected by legal privileges.
6. Personal privacy. (Privacy Act)
7. Law enforcement information which if disclosed would.
 - a. Interfere with enforcement.
 - b. Deprive a person of fair trial or impartiality.
 - c. Constitute unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.
 - d. Disclose identity of confidential source.
 - e. Disclose techniques and procedures of law enforcement investigations/prosecutions.
 - f. Endanger the life or safety of any individual.
8. Information concerning the supervision of financial institutions.
9. Geological information on wells.

G. FOIA - Three Law Enforcement Exclusions.

1. Protect the existence of ongoing criminal investigation.
2. Protect confidential informant records.
3. Protection of foreign intelligence, counter intelligence, or international terrorism records

when classified. This is FBI specific.

- H. Intelligence files. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *This can be power, it can be abused. Hoover? Gates?*
1. Research and Analysis Unit.
 2. Addition to criminal history.
 3. Must be crime related.
 4. Must be mission related.
 5. Must be verifiable.
 6. Access. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Base - Sacramento, CA. Membership only.*
 - a. Right to know.
 - b. Need to know.
 7. Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU) nationwide intelligence network computerized files.
- I. Intelligence squad – large agencies.
1. Outlaw bikers. (Hells Angels, Mongols etc.)
 2. Domestic terrorism.
 3. White supremacist/bias crime.
 4. Asian O/C. (Yukusa)
 5. Criminal conspiracies.
 6. Traditional O/C – mafia LCN (La Cosa Nostra). **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Do they exist? Are they local? Are they active?*

VII. AGENCIES THAT ASSIST IN THE INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZED CRIME

- A. Department of Homeland Security. **P. O. 5.8.2I**
1. It is composed of several agencies including Customs, Border Protection, Immigration, FEMA, Coast Guard, TSA and several others.
- B. Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN). **P. O. 5.8.2F**

1. A federal project designed to give assistance to law enforcement in the form of networking with other intelligence units across the nation.
 2. They provide enhanced analytical services, intelligence databases and sophisticated equipment that can be borrowed. (Optional; Show example of RMIN report/flyer)
- C. Federal Bureau of Investigation. (FBI) **P. O. 5.8.2A**
1. The FBI has enormous resources that can be relied on to gain information on organized crime families across the nation.
 2. The local office of the FBI has a section dedicated to traditional “O/C” members.
 3. NGIC – National Gang Intelligence Center.
- D. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives. (ATF) **P. O. 5.8.2B**
1. ATF has enforcement powers over certain weapons, explosives and prohibited possessors at the federal level.
 2. They regulate the sale and transfer of weapons in and out of the United States.
- E. Drug Enforcement Administration. (DEA) **P. O. 5.8.2C**
1. The DEA has jurisdiction over drugs in the United States, both legal and illegal.
 2. Frequently works with local police agencies on drug investigations and provides money, manpower and equipment.
- F. Arizona Department of Public Safety. (DPS) **P. O. 5.8.2D**
1. DPS has an intelligence unit and computer systems which join several police departments together to share information on local criminals including criminal gangs.
 2. Arizona’s governing user of ACIC and NCIC.
 3. Managing users of the GangNet database.
 4. Host agency for GIITEM: Gang and Immigration Intelligence Team Enforcement Mission – GIITEM is a multi-agency, state gang task force.
- G. Additional national intelligence resources:
1. El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). **P. O. 5.8.2G**

- a. Representatives from several agencies that provide intelligence related to border crime.
- 2. Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS). **P. O. 5.8.2E**
 - a. Largest division of the FBI and includes:
 - i. NCIC – National Crime Information Center.
 - ii. UCR – Uniform Crime Reporting.
 - iii. IAFIS – Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System.
 - iv. NIBRS – National Incident-Based Reporting System.
- 3. Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU). **P. O. 5.8.2H**
 - a. LEIU is an association of participating law enforcement agencies and provides intelligence resources.

VIII. COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME

- A. Know and understand the applicable laws and apply them appropriately.
 - 1. Racketeering (A.R.S. §§13-2301(D)(4) and 13-2314).
 - 2. Participating in a criminal syndicate. (A.R.S. §13-2308)
 - 3. Illegal control of an enterprise. (A.R.S. §13-2312)
 - 4. Conspiracy statute. (A.R.S. §13-1003)
 - 5. Applicable gang statutes. (A.R.S. §13-105.8, 105.9, A.R.S. §13-2321)
- B. Intelligence is vital. Intelligence Led Policing.
 - 1. Gather intelligence from various sources.
 - 2. Disseminate intelligence. Intelligence is useless until it is shared.
- C. Task forces.
 - 1. Combining resources with other agencies to attack a target or problem.
 - a. DPS – MCSO or other counties.

b. FBI – ATF – DEA – IRS.

D. Target the organization, not just the individuals.

IX. WHAT IS A “GANG?”

A. Solicit the class for the definition of “gang.”

1. After obtaining a class definition, point out the differences in the characteristics given.
2. Too broad and vague, or specific and exact.

B. Criminal Street Gang – A.R.S. Definition. (A.R.S.§13-105.8)

1. An ongoing formal or informal association of persons whose members or associates individually or collectively engage in the commission, attempted commission, facilitation or solicitation of any felony act and has at least one individual who is a criminal street gang member.

C. Criminal Street Gang Member – A.R.S. Definition. (A.R.S.§13-105.9)

1. An Individual to whom two of the following seven criteria that indicate criminal street gang membership apply;
 - a. Self-Proclamation.
 - b. Witness Testimony or Official Statement.
 - c. Paraphernalia or Photographs.
 - d. Tattoos.
 - e. Clothing or Colors.
 - f. Written or Electronic Correspondence.
 - g. Any other indicia of Street Gang Membership.
2. Young gang members will join the military, for the most part, stay out of trouble and gain training and resources for the overall good of the gang. They get out and they have instant trainers.

D. Ask the class which characteristic is the most important reason a law enforcement agency should target a “gang” or its members.

1. Ask: “Is it against the law to have. . .
 - a. . . a group organization?
 - b. . . a recognized or unrecognized leader?
 - c. . . recurrent interaction?
 - d. . . claimed territory?
 - e. . . members dressed alike?
2. The only reason any individual or organization should be targeted is **criminal activity**.

X. APPLICABLE CRIMINAL STATUTES PERTAINING TO GANGS

A. Participating in or Assisting a Criminal Street Gang. (A.R.S. §13-2321 A&B)

1. Participating = organizing, managing, directing, supervising, financing, furnishing advice or direction of conduct, promoting or furthering objectives of, etc...
 - a. Participating in a Criminal Street Gang is a **Class 2 Felony**.
2. Assisting = committing any felony offense, for the benefit, at direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang.
 - a. Assisting in a Criminal Street Gang is a **Class 3 Felony**.

B. Threatening or intimidating. (A.R.S. §13-1202 A3 & B2)

1. Threatening by word or conduct to cause physical injury to another person or damage to the property in order to promote, further or assist in the interest of a criminal street gang member is a **Class 3 Felony**.

C. Drive by shooting. (A.R.S. §13-3102A9)

1. Discharging a firearm at an occupied structure in order to assist, promote or further the interests of a criminal street gang, a criminal syndicate or a racketeering enterprise is a **Class 3 Felony**.
2. “Occupied structure” for this statute is the same as with arson: A.R.S. §13-3101.A.6 “Occupied structure” includes any dwelling house, whether occupied, unoccupied or vacant.

D. Sentencing Enhancements: Offenses committed with intent to promote, further or assist a criminal street gang: (A.R.S. §13-714)

1. “Not eligible for suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or release from confinement”.
 - a. Offense of class 4,5 or 6 felony = 3 year enhancement.
 - b. Offense of class 2 or 3 felony = 5 year enhancement.
- E. School Zone violation enhancements. (A.R.S.§13-709A)
 1. Felony committed in a school zone if the offender is a criminal street gang member the sentence may be enhanced up to five years. There is no requirement to promote or further interests of a gang, just that the offender is a gang member.
- F. Hold without bond or with high bond. (A.R.S.§13-3961G)
 1. “In a hearing pursuant to subsection D of this section, proof that the person is a criminal street gang member may give rise to the inference that the person poses a substantial danger to another person or the community and that no condition or combination of conditions of release may be imposed that will reasonably assure the safety of the other person or the community.” This can be used successfully when quoted in your probable cause affidavit during booking to hold gang members with more significant bond status.

XI. WHY DO STREET GANGS FORM?

- A. Theoretical considerations.
 1. Remind the class that there are many theories on the origin of gangs, none of which satisfy all people.
 2. The theories discussed in class will be general in nature and not too specific.
 3. The purpose being that the class obtains a working knowledge or understanding of the basic theories.
- B. Common characteristics for gang genesis. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Solicit class responses and discuss the following:*
 1. High-density population.
 2. Substandard housing.
 3. Poor employment opportunities or low income.
 4. Improper health care facilities.

5. Poor, unobtainable or unused educational opportunities.
 6. Family disorganization.
 7. Although these are common characteristics for gang genesis, they are not absolute or exclusive and gangs can be found in all types of communities with all types of socio-economic backgrounds.
- C. Hierarchy of needs.
1. Theory states that various needs must be satisfied before an individual can attain some level of happiness and satisfaction.
 2. It is not necessary for the preceding level to be completely satisfied in order to move from one (1) level to the next.
 3. It is sufficient that only some levels of satisfaction be obtained and this would, or course, change with the individual.
 4. Theory characteristics:
 - a. Physiological: Most basic of needs – food, water, shelter, etc.
 - b. Security: The need to be secure – love, join clubs, groups, etc.
 - c. Social: The need to socialize talents or skills; to prove one’s worth.
 - d. Self-esteem: The need to display talents or skills; to prove one’s worth.
 - e. Self-actualization: The need to be happy or satisfied with who you are; self-motivated.
 5. Class application.
 - a. The majority of society meets their needs through middle-class goals.
 - b. The gang member is frustrated because he/she cannot meet needs by striving for “those” goals.
 - c. He/she turns to the “gang culture” to meet his/her needs.
- D. Subculture perspective.
1. Criminal subculture.
 - a. Economical goals cannot be met through conventional means.

- b. The gang member turns to the illegal economy to meet those needs.
2. Conflict subculture.
 - a. Frustrated by limitations on conventional and criminal economical goals, further frustration follows.
 - b. With little or no social control, this frustration forces the gang member to turn to violence for their release.
3. Retreatist subculture.
 - a. Individuals who were “double failures” failing in both conventional and criminal economies, but continuing to maintain high aspirations.
 - b. They retreat or turn to narcotics to relieve their frustrations.
4. Popular culture.
 - a. Criminal lifestyles and gang activity have been “glamourized in mainstream media and music attracting impressionable people who desire status, notoriety, or reputation that accompanies the image/lifestyle.

XII. CLASSIFICATIONS OF GANGS

- A. Spontaneous gang characteristics:
 1. Includes 10 to 30 members. **INSTRUCTOR NOTE:** *Remind the class that there is no such thing as a “typical” gang member. These characteristics are the most common ones.*
 2. Within a two (2)- to three (3)-year age range.
 3. Usually occur during periods of transition.
 4. Seldom any more permanent than two (2) to three (3) years. Examples: High school clique, “stoner” or “freaks.”
- B. Traditional gang characteristics:
 1. More complex structure, containing multiple age groups or cliques.
 2. Ranging in ages from 13 to 20 years, with extremes at both ends.
 3. With as many as 100 to 200 members.

4. Neighborhood tradition of 10 to 50 years.
- C. Traditional gang structure:
1. Hard-core member:
 - a. Five (5) to 10 percent (5-10%) of the gang.
 - b. Needs and thrives on the totality of the gang structure.
 - c. The most violent and streetwise.
 - d. The unrecognized leader who determines the level of violence.
 2. Associate member:
 - a. Sixty (60) to 80 percent (60-80%) of the gang.
 - b. Claims the gang for recognition and status.
 - c. Letting the gang fulfill the emotional need for belonging.
 - d. Usually will not initiate criminal activity, but will participate because of peer pressure.
 3. Peripheral member:
 - a. Ten (10) to 20 percent (10-20%) of the gang.
 - b. Usually a transient/temporary member, based upon interest in what the gang can offer.

XIII. WHO IS THE GANG MEMBER?

INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Remind class that there is no such thing as a “typical” gang member. Most common characteristics are:

- A. Age: Adolescent age group, average age of gang members in Arizona is 14 to 21 years old with exception at both ends.
- B. Sex: Ninety-five percent (95%) or more of the members are males.
- C. Environment: Gangs flourish in poverty environments, most likely from the inner-city ghettos/barrios. As ghetto/ barrios spread, the gangs follow. ***Reminder**** Gangs are not exclusive to ghettos and can be found in a variety of communities.

- D. Race: Eighty percent (80%) of all gangs are composed of either black or Latin descent races.
- E. Education: Either inferior schools receiving poor education or not taking advantage of the educational opportunities being afforded.
 - 1. Leaving them ill-prepared to obtain reasonable employment, setting for low paying or menial jobs.
- F. Streetwise: Receiving their education from the street, they learn how to survive and handle their problems with a style of their own.

XIV. WHY JOIN A GANG?**P. O. 5.8.8**

- A. Protection. **P. O. 5.8.8A**
 - 1. They join because they live in the gang area and are subject to violence by rival gangs, whether they are members or not.
 - 2. Joining guarantees support in case of attack or retaliation.
- B. Peer pressure. **P. O. 5.8.8B**
 - 1. Intimidation: Family members, brothers, sisters, cousins, aunts, uncles, etc.
 - 2. Some members are forced into joining by peer group pressure (non-family).
- C. Acceptance. **P. O. 5.8.8C**
 - 1. Looking to replace family structure that is otherwise non-existent. ***INSTRUCTOR NOTE:*** *Discuss with the class the extreme example of this reason.*
 - a. Many older brothers/sisters and relatives belong to a gang or have belonged in the past, thus encouraging the younger ones to join.
 - 2. Sense of belonging to something more than themselves.
- D. Excitement. **P. O. 5.8.8D**
 - 1. Some members get an emotional “high” from committing crimes or being involved in gang activity.
 - 2. Some gang members gain a sense of power and importance from the activity in which they are involved.
- E. Monetary gain. **P. O. 5.8.8E**

1. Some members join because the gang is a means of financial support through criminal activity.
2. Some gangs begin or are based on the ability to profit from gang associations through activity.

F. Socialize / Social identity.

P. O. 5.8.8F

1. Prospective gang members see the opportunity to socialize and have easy access to drugs, alcohol, opposite sex, and parties.
2. Gang members often identify with the “warrior mentality” and see themselves as warriors for their race or neighborhood.

XV. HOW DO YOU JOIN A GANG?

A. Initiations:

1. “Jump-in” method: The candidate is forced to fight with a select group or, sometimes, all members to test courage and fighting ability.
2. Criminal activity: The candidate has to commit a certain type or number of crimes in order to be accepted.
3. Association: By being around the gang long enough. Involves no formal initiation process and often is based on prior knowledge of person.
4. “Born-in”: Simply being born into the gang environment.
5. Recruited: Person has a skill or talent that directly benefits the interests of the gang and is sought after and recruited based on that skill.
6. “Sexed-in”: predominantly females. Involves sex with one or more members of the gang chosen by dice or decision of senior members. Sometimes females may be given a choice of jump-in or sex-in.

B. How do you get out of the gang?

1. “Jump-out” method: The member formally requests to be “jumped-out” of the gang, submitting himself/herself to a severe beating, sometimes close to death.
2. Growing up:
 - a. Most members grow out of the “gang banging” state, simply fading away from the gang.

- b. Hard-core members leave these subjects alone as long as they do not insult or inform on the gang.
- c. Girlfriends/wives have also forced members to stop associating with the gang.

XVI. TYPES OF GANGS IN ARIZONA (Small sampling)**P. O. 5.8.3****A. Criminal Street Gangs.****P. O. 5.8.3A**

- 1. West Side Crips.
- 2. Bloods.
- 3. Mexican Mafia.
- 4. Aryan Brotherhood, Peckerwoods, Neo Nazi.

- a. All operate as criminal enterprises inside and outside of jails.

B. Extremist/ anti government groups. (in 2019 576 groups identified nationwide)**P. O. 5.8.3B****1. Sovereign Citizens.**

- a. Distrust of government and/or lack of acknowledgement of enforcement and/or regulatory authority.
- b. Operate under pseudo laws rejecting SSN, taxation, driver's licenses, registrations.
 - i. Don't get caught up in the paper or rhetoric. Their aim is to intimidate or confuse you.
 - ii. Be courteous, be vigilant, take appropriate enforcement actions.
 - iii. May claim to only recognize the power of the Sheriff (elected official)

C. Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMG). (The big 4)**P. O. 5.8.3C**

- 1. Hell's Angels.

2. Pagans
3. Outlaws
4. Bandidos.
 - a. Run legitimate businesses to cover group activities.
 - b. When contacting, or pulling over, stop the front or right front cycle in the formation. Prospects are at the rear of the formation.

D. Prison Gangs / Security Threat Groups (STG). **P. O. 5.8.3D**

1. Aryan Brotherhood, Neo Nazi.
2. Mexican Mafia.

XVII. GANG IDENTIFICATION METHODS P. O. 5.8.7

A. Gang members take pride in having various items that show their allegiance or membership with their particular gang. These items are how gang members differentiate each other readily, but these items can also help officers identify gang affiliation.

1. Tattoos. **P. O. 5.8.7A**
2. Attire and accessories. **P. O. 5.8.7B**
3. Monikers. **P. O. 5.8.7C**
4. Hand signals (throwing a sign). **P. O. 5.8.7D**

XVIII. CRIMINAL ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH GANGS P. O. 5.8.4

- A. Criminal Street/ethnic – drug trafficking, vandalism, inter-gang violence, murder for hire, stolen property, assaults, etc. **P. O. 5.8.4A**
- B. Extremist groups – arson, vandalism, assaults, intimidation, bombings, homicides, etc. **P. O. 5.8.4B**
- C. Outlaw Motorcycle – drug trafficking, prostitution, stolen property, weapons offenses, murder for hire, intimidation, etc. **P. O. 5.8.4C**
- D. Prison – drug trafficking, extortion, inter-gang violence, murder for hire, stolen property, etc. **P. O. 5.8.D**
- E. Number one money-maker for gangs and organized crime is drug trafficking. Number two

money-maker currently is human trafficking, particularly human sex trafficking.

1. Most common street drugs: Marijuana, Methamphetamine, Cocaine, and Heroin.
2. Human Trafficking: Forced labor or sex through force, fraud, or coercion.

XIX. BLACK GANGS

A. History:

1. Black gangs are not a unique phenomenon.
 - a. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Los Angeles have had black gangs since the 1920's.
 - b. These gangs largely went unnoticed by the general public because their activity was centered in black areas.
2. In the early 1970's, a gang in west Los Angeles began calling themselves the "Crips," named after the movie "Tales of the Krypt," the members bragged that they took the name because they crippled their victims. This is one variation of the story behind the "Crip" name. There are several.
 - a. Their activity consisted of petty extortions, strong-armed thefts of leather jackets and the beating of potential members.
 - b. This violence led to a number of the victims forming their own gangs for protection against the Crips.
 - c. These gangs were made up of neighborhood groups and they soon followed in the pattern of street gang violence.
3. By the mid-1970's, the Crips built a strong reputation and became the strongest force in the black gangs.
 - a. This prompted some of the other gangs to rename themselves, incorporating the word "Crips."
 - i. From "Main Street" to "Main Street Crips."
 - ii. From "The Kitchen" to "The Kitchen Crips."
 - b. Although these gangs adopted the "Crips" name, they maintained the same leaders and members.
4. At the same time the Crip gangs were forming, gangs in Compton were forming named

“Pirus” and “Brims”. These names represented the respective streets where they were located, but they were essentially allies in similar organizations. Pirus on Piru street and Brims on Brim street.

- a. These gangs were a major influence in the polarization of gangs in the Los Angeles area.
- b. The polarization was Crip gangs versus non-Crip gangs or “Blood” gangs. Although some sets of Pirus and Brims may still claim that name, they are generally considered bloods or allies to blood sets.

B. Local history:

1. Pre-1985.
 - a. While large cities have always had their share of criminally-active black youth, several gangs had been identified by 1980, which were influenced by the Crip gangs that had originated in California.
 - b. These factions took names from confirmed gangs in the Los Angeles area (e.g., 7-4, Hoovers, Corner Pocket Crips and others). The first known Crip set in Phoenix according to long-standing gang members was “Grape street Crips”, originally from California.
 - c. Devised names of their own (e.g., Westside City Crips, BWG and CC Live).
2. These gangs were youths between 13 and 17 years old with their main criminal activity consisting of assaults and property-related crimes.
3. The peak of black gang activity was reached in 1980 when three (3) homicides occurred involving black gang members.
4. By 1985, the Crip gangs had faded away with no evidence of continued gang growth.
 - a. One hundred and fifty (150) black gang members have been identified during this period.
 - b. In a study completed in May 1986, only 17 of these members were still confirmed as members or associates of their respective gangs.
5. Post-1985.
 - a. During the last quarter of 1985, Sky Harbor Walking Beats began receiving information of, and conducting investigation into, black narcotics dealers from California.

- i. These subjects would not claim Crip gang affiliation to the officers; but
 - ii. Numerous informants advised these officers that these subjects were Crip gang members and that they were using strong-arm extortion techniques in establishing their “rock” cocaine business.
 - b. In October of 1986, the Street Gang Enforcement Unit assigned two (2) detectives to gather and disseminate intelligence on black gang activity. (Phoenix PD)
 - i. These detectives were able to confirm 135 subjects as Crip or Blood gang members in Arizona from California.
 - ii. These subjects were 20 years old or older with their main activity being the sale of “rock” cocaine.
 - iii. There seems to be no interest in recruiting local blacks into the gangs, just using locals as the “hand-to-hand” dealers or to transport their cocaine.
 - iv. The detectives identified 107 subjects as Crip or Blood associates.
 - c. With the influence of Crip or Blood gangs in all inner-city areas, there has been an increase in “Want-to-be Crips/Bloods” in the high schools.
 - d. These factions again identify with a gang from California or devise names of their own.
 6. Current, long-standing members of street gangs admit that when the movie “Colors” was released in 1988 the street gang lifestyle became a mainstream, popular culture phenomenon and the street gang population exploded.
- C. Primary motivators.
1. Black gangs are similar to Hispanic gangs in that they are part of the social process that centers around a neighborhood or ghetto/barrio.
 2. Black gangs are not as “turf” oriented or loyal to a rank or rank structure.
 - a. If a member moves, he/she will join the gang which exists in the new location.
 - b. Members are loyal to other members within the gang, rather than the gang as a unit.
 - c. Black gangs do not have a well-developed or defined structure/chain of command.

3. The primary motivation for black gang members is to make money through narcotic sales, property crimes, prostitution or gambling.
 4. With the amounts of money generated in the narcotics business, police departments have a big obstacle in getting people to cooperate with the investigations.
 - a. Offering an informant \$50 for information when they can make \$500 for just transporting or in “hand-to-hand” sales is sometimes ineffective.
 - b. The greatest success has been through getting dealers to turn in their competition.
- D. Dress and appearance.
1. Ask the class what a black gang member looks like. Solicit the difference between Crip and Blood members.
 2. Crip characteristics:
 - a. Clothing color – blue.
 - b. Greetings: “Cuz,” “Hey, Cuz” or “Say Cuz.” “Loc” or “Locc” (pronounced “lowk”)
 - c. Blood members are called “Blobs” or “Slob.”
 - d. When writing, all “B’s” are crossed out.
 - e. Instead of saying the word “be,” they say “c” “What “c” happening?” instead of “What be happening?”
 3. Blood characteristics:
 - a. Clothing color – red.
 - b. Greetings: “Blood,” “Hey, Blood” or “Say, Blood.”
 - c. Crip members are called “Crabs.”
 - d. When writing, all letter “C’s” are crossed out and replaced with the letter “K.”
 4. Types of dress:
 - a. Bandanas or “rags” are blue or red in color depending on the gang.
 - b. Sport clothing – sweat suits, warm-up suits, team jackets, etc. They will try to adhere to their color-aligning schemes, red or blue.

- i. Crips – L.A. Raiders/Lakers, Dodgers, Dallas Cowboys or any team with the color blue.
- ii. Bloods – San Francisco 49'ers, Cincinnati Reds or any team with the color red.
- c. Jewelry – lots of gold jewelry, chains or rings. Look like “Mr. T” or “Cool J.” The jewelry may match their moniker.

E. Communication.

1. Graffiti – similar to Hispanic gangs with minor differences.
 - a. The initials “O.G.” mean Original Gangster.
 - b. The letters “b” or “c” are crossed out, depending on the gang.
 - c. Black gang graffiti often lacks flair and attention to detail.
 - d. Infrequently contains profanity or expressions of individual power.
 - e. Uses criminal codes/statutes to express their violent potential. (Example: “187” is the criminal penal code for murder in California.)
2. Hand signs: Again, similar to Hispanic gangs, but more complex.
3. Monikers:
 - a. The black gang member tends to give himself/herself his/her nickname or street name.
 - b. Use street names to identify a gang member’s psychological perspective of himself/herself, or sometimes with his/her physical resemblance to something.
4. The term “dog,” “bone” and “loc” (which is short for loco) are common endings attached to gang members’ names.
5. Examples: C-bone, T-loc, Dre-dog, killer Wayne, snake and big Mike.
 - a. Tattoos: Gang name, street name, etc.
 - b. Music: Mostly rap music.

XX. HISPANIC GANGS

- A. Local history:
1. The southwest United States was explored and settled long before the east by Spanish explorers.
 2. History is studied from east to west, not south to north.
 3. Between 1910 and 1925, there was a great influx of immigrants from Mexico due to revolutions and political instability.
 4. One million (1,000,000,000) cross the southern borders annually.
 5. People tend to live in and around other people with whom they are comfortable, regardless of race or nationality.
 6. Hispanics born in America do not get along with Hispanics from Mexico.
 7. The first “gangs” were formed in the early 1900’s in the Los Angeles area with names like Dogtown, White Fence or Bunker Hill.
 8. Gangs began appearing in the Phoenix area in the 1940's with names like La Doce (12th Street), La Nueva (9th Street) or by city, such as Tolleson Chicanos. LCM, LVL, and Duppa Villa are generally considered the oldest existing Hispanic gangs in Phoenix.
 9. Discuss with the class the response of the instructor’s agency to their local gang problem.
- B. Primary motivators.
1. Unlike black gangs, the Hispanic gang obtains its identity through the barrio/neighborhood and its history.
 - a. By naming the gang after the neighborhood, street/avenue or geographical landmark, they have created an identity they feel is worth fighting for and defending.
 - b. Foremost in each member’s mind is the belief that the “gang” is more important than the individual member.
 - c. This philosophy contributes to the perpetuation of gang activity even though the gang area no longer exists (e.g., Golden Gate, Los Cuatro Milpas and Los Grifos).
 2. The second most powerful influence is the family name or honor.
 - a. A gang member’s parents and uncles are often former or “veterano” members and often the young members’ role models.

- b. This is one (1) reason why a Hispanic member will not cooperate with the police, feeling it is an insult to the family name.
 3. The final influence we will discuss is the personal pride a member feels for himself/herself, otherwise known as “machismo.”
- C. Gang structure.
 1. As discussed earlier, one (1) of the identifying characteristics of a gang was the group organization with functional role divisions and chain of command.
 - a. This scientific model is not common.
 - i. President.
 - ii. Chiefs of State.
 - iii. Commissioned officers.
 - iv. Non-commissioned officers.
 - v. Enlistees.
 - vi. Recruits.
 - b. This model represents the model we see in Phoenix.
 - i. Veteranos 20 plus years.
 - ii. Grandes 18 to 19 years.
 - iii. Locos 15 to 17 years.
 - iv. Chicos 13 to 14 years.
 - v. Want-to-be’s 11 to 12 years.
 - c. Younger members make up the bulk of the gang and freely admit gang involvement.
 - i. Easier to obtain confessions or admissions.
 - ii. Not educated into the criminal justice system.
 - d. As members age and mature, membership numbers decrease.

- i. Loss of interest.
 - ii. Find positive interests. (Optional, success story from the instructor's experience)
 - iii. Girlfriend or wife influences.
 - iv. Girlfriend or wife influences.
 - e. Older, hard-core members become the role models.
 - i. They have become well versed on criminal and court proceedings.
 - ii. They no longer will admit to gang affiliations or confess to criminal matters.
 - iii. As role models, they will teach younger members how to act around the police, in court or around rival gang members.
2. Clique identities.
 - a. When a subject is accepted into the gang, he/she is usually brought in through a "clique."
 - i. They will determine the criminal activity and violence level.
 - ii. They will determine how to react to another gang's attacks.
 - iii. Quick retaliation or let the police identify the suspects, then retaliate.
 - b. Each "veterano" is part of the loosely-knit leadership committee.
- D. Dress and appearance.
- 1. Ask the class what a Hispanic gang member looks like. Solicit the class's stereotypical description.
 - a. Remind the class that the way a person dresses or looks is not a fail proof method of identifying gang members.
 - b. Being able to observe and recognize these characteristics should be used as a tool for further investigations.
 - c. One (1) important characteristic to remember is, while modern styles or fads come and go, the Hispanic gang members' dress and appearance will be

conservative or old fashioned.

2. Types of dress:
 - a. “Zoot suit” – a style of dress emphasizing loose fitting and baggy suits.
 - i. Subjects who wore this type of clothing were known as “Pachucos.”
 - b. “Cholo” dress – a style of dress utilizing Pachuco and prison influenced characteristics.
 - i. Subjects who wore this type of clothing were obviously called “Cholos.”
3. Clothing characteristics.
 - a. Traditional Hispanic gangs often wore Zoot Suits during special engagements, dances etc.. Pendleton shirts, khakis, etc.. Traditional gang members often showed very little skin. This is no longer the trend and Hispanic gang members can be found wearing a variety of clothing styles.
 - b. Baggy pants, jeans, polo shirts, button up shirts, T-shirts, jerseys, etc... are all common clothing for gang members.
 - c. Bandannas were often neatly folded and pressed and were regarded as a flag and treated with similar reverence. Now these “flags” are often stuffed into pockets to avoid detection, if worn or possessed at all.
 - d. Shoes can be of any type, often athletic style or “Chuck T’s” Converse, but the type of shoe is often of less consequence than the color or even just the color of laces.
4. Tattoos.
 - a. Culture-influenced tattoos are those tattoos which show a relationship to a culture rather than to a gang.
 - b. Teardrop under eye.
 - i. Originally meant for a person who had served a year in the California Youth Authority.
 - ii. Then, just serving time in any facility.
 - iii. Some subjects claimed the teardrop was for killing a rival gang member or police officer.

- iv. Still others showed their grief for dead friends by wearing this tattoo.
 - v. Now anyone can have one applied.
 - c. Pachuco cross.
 - i. A cross tattoo between thumb and forefinger, sometimes with three (3) small lines above the cross.
 - ii. Pachuco is a city in Mexico, south of the Texas border, where there was an uprising against “Anglo” d. ranch workers who were exerting their influence in the town.
 - iii. Several subjects from Pachuco were sent to the Texas State Prison and they identified themselves by this cross.
 - iv. The symbol was adopted by the “Texas Syndicate” and the Hispanic prison gang.
 - v. Some subjects state that it is a religious symbol with the cross and three (3) lines representing the “Father, Son and Holy Spirit.”
 - e. Religious symbols.
 - i. A picture of Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary, a cross or a patron saint.
 - ii. Located on various places throughout the body, especially the back and forearms.
 - iii. These subjects believe they are somehow safe or protected by wearing these tattoos.
- 5. Gang-influenced tattoos are those tattoos which show a relationship to an ideology or belief that the gang culture supports.
- 6. Teardrop under eye – as explained earlier.
 - a. The numbers “13” and “14” – show affiliation to either a California or Arizona prison gang.
 - i. The 13th letter in the alphabet “M,” which could represent the California prison gang of the Mexican Mafia or the Arizona prison gang of the same name.
 - ii. The 14th letter in the alphabet is “N,” which could represent the California prison gang of Nuestra Familia or the affiliation to Northern

California (Norte).

- b. The number "13" can also show a preference for marijuana.
- c. The gang "placa" will often be tattooed some place on the member's body. (This will be discussed with graffiti.)
- d. The member's nickname will also be shown or illustrated. (A spider illustrated instead of being written out.)
- e. The member's reputation may also be shown through a tattoo. (A figure with a weapon shows that person will/may use firearms.)
- f. Three (3) dots tattooed on the wrist bone or fingers represent the phrase "Mi vida loca," which means "My crazy life."
- g. A smiling face tattooed next to a frowning face represents the phrase, "Smile now, cry later," or "Live for the moment."
- h. A spider web with, or without, a spider represents the feeling that the subject's life is like a spider's.

E. Communication in gang-related graffiti.

P. O. 5.8.5

1. Graffiti.

- a. Graffiti to many may represent thoughtless vandalism or expensive juvenile pranks.
- b. To the gang member, graffiti is the clear marking of the territorial limits and serves as a warning to others that the territory is occupied.
 - i. A person can read which gang controls the area, who belongs in the gangs and which gangs are feuding.
 - ii. Graffiti can indicate:
 - a) Gang identification. **P. O. 5.8.5A**
 - b) Nicknames of gang members. **P. O. 5.8.5B**
 - c) Impending inter-gang violence. **P. O. 5.8.5C**
 - d) Claims of responsibility for past criminal acts.

P. O. 5.8.5D

e) Territorial boundaries.

P. O. 5.8.5E

2. Reading graffiti.
 - a. The gang “placa” or plate” is the most basic gang identifier of which a gang will rally behind or support.
 - b. The first letter of the “place” will be a “V” or “B” which represents “varrio” or “barrio.”
 - i. There is no significant difference between Varrio or Barrio. Traditionally in the Spanish alphabet the letter “V” was pronounced as a soft “b” sound. Over time this translated to an interchangeable “V” or “B” when naming the neighborhood.
 - c. The next letter or number will be the gang identifier. Important to learn the different variations.
3. Then, gang placa will usually be followed by the letters “L” or “L’s” which means “Loco” or Locos.”
4. This does not refer to the area range or specific clique, but as a warning that the gang is so “crazy” that it is unknown what reaction the gang will have to insults or attacks.
5. After completing the placa, the member will usually put their nickname and/or clique down.
 - a. It is important that the officers obtain the correct identities in relation to the nicknames.
 - b. A study of the California prison system showed that 99% of their prison gang members were juvenile gang members and that they kept their same nicknames throughout the system.
6. Gang graffiti often contains some form of disrespect to rival gangs.
 - a. Crossing out.
 - b. Derogatory slang.
 - c. East coast influence is to turn the opposing symbol upside down or cut it in half.
7. Officers can learn which gangs are at peace with each other when their placas are on the same wall without any puto marks.
 - a. Common markings:

- i. The numbers "13" or "14" – for marijuana, Mexican Mafia, southern California or northern California.
 - ii. Rifa/rifamos – showing an affiliation with marijuana and/or a statement or neighborhood control.
 - iii. Somos – meaning "we are."
 - iv. Y que mas – meaning "and what else."
 - v. Puro – meaning "pure" or "nothing but."
 - vi. Phonetic spelling of the gang initials – "ele efe" for the La Familia gang.
- b. Monikers.
- c. A Hispanic gang member obtains his/her nickname from family members, fellow gang members or friends, whereas black gang members give themselves their nicknames.
- d. Hand signs.
- i. A form of non-verbal communication using hand signs to denote the initials of the gang or gang set.
 - ii. Used when greeting one another on the street or at gatherings.
 - iii. Each group had their own hand signs.
 - iv. By using this signal, they can show their allegiance and know their enemies.
- e. Music.
- i. Rap music
 - ii. Mexican music.
- f. Slang used in gangs.
- i. Unique language.
 - ii. Key terms trigger caution! (Discuss slang terms and possible officer safety concerns)

XXI. MONITORING GANG ACTIVITY**P. O. 5.8.6**

- A. Use of informants. **P. O. 5.8.6A**
 - 1. Paid.
 - 2. Unpaid.
 - 3. One (1)-time use.
 - 4. Continuing use.
- B. Interpreting gang graffiti. Identifying gangs, gang members, gang strengths or ongoing feuds. **P. O. 5.8.6B**
- C. Inter-agencies intelligence networking. **P. O. 5.8.6C**
 - 1. Multi-agency tasks force (GIITEM).
 - 2. Intelligence system networking.
 - a. PACE.
 - b. CARNAC.
 - c. GREAT.
- D. Field interrogation of suspected and known gang members. **P. O. 5.8.6D**
- E. Visual observation of gang activities and trends. **P. O. 5.8.6E**
 - 1. Information from field officers.
 - 2. Information from parole and probation officers.
 - 3. Criminal activity statistics may lead to information on active gangs in the area and trends.

XXII. DEALING WITH GANGS

- A. Be polite.
- B. Be professional, remember, you are more than likely being video recorded.
- C. Involve backup early.

- D. Fully identify and keep good records to turn into appropriate units.

XXIII. CONCLUSION

- A. Review of performance objectives.
- B. Final questions and answers.
- C. Instructor closing comment(s).